CITY OF CHATTANOOGA

STORM WATER REGULATIONS BOARD MEETING

CITY COUNCIL MEETING ROOM

FIRST FLOOR, CITY HALL

OCTOBER 14, 1999

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

RAY CHILDERS, CHAIRMAN

MIKE POE, VICE CHAIRMAN

EVELYN LOVELADY

VICKI JAMES

CHARLES SHAW

TONY WILLIAMS

ALSO PRESENT:

GEORGE EVANS

DOUG FRITZ, WATER QUALITY SUPERVISOR

PHILLIP LYNN, CITY ENGINEER

JACK MARCELLIS, PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATOR

MIKE PRICE

CAROL PUTNAM, STORM WATER MANAGER

MICHAEL MCMAHAN, CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

CAROL SIVLEY, LANDSCAPE PLANS REVIEWER

TIM MCDONALD, BIOLOGIST

ORIGINAL

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BY CHAIRMAN CHILDERS:

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My name is Ray Childers. I am the Chairman of the City of Chattanooga Storm Water Regulations
Board. This is a meeting of the Chattanooga Storm
Water Regulations Board. It was advertised in the newspaper on Thursday, October the 7th, and as such meets the provisions of the act to duly constitute a meeting of this type. We have a lengthy schedule today. The first thing I'd like to do is to call the roll. Derek Henry? Not here. Evelyn Lovelady? Not here. Vicki James?

MS. JAMES: Here.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Mike Poe?

MR. POE: Present.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Charles Shaw?

MR. SHAW: Here.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Tony Williams?

MR. WILLIAMS: Here.

BY CHAIRMAN CHILDERS:

Okay. That means that we've got -- of seven of us, we've got five here. We have a forum and we can proceed with the business.

The staff of the Public Works

Administrator, City Engineer, Storm Water Manager,

and the Special Counsel for the City -- Mr. Lynn, I

know he's here. Carol is here. I don't see Mike McMahan or Jack. They may be coming.

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The board members have had mailed to you a copy of the last minutes of the last meeting of June the 11th of '98. Are there any additions or corrections to those minutes?

MR. POE: I move we adopt the minutes.

MS. JAMES: I second.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: A second to adopt those minutes. All in favor say, aye. Opposed, no. Okay. Note the aye's have it. Those minutes will be considered adopted.

The next item on the agenda will be the manager's reports. I'll turn that over to Carol. BY MS. PUTNAM:

I'm Carol Putnam. I'm the Storm Water

Manager. I want to give you kind of a progress

report on what we've done for the last year. We'll

start out -- within your packet you have an

organizational chart. Does everybody have their

packet with them? If not, we made some extras up.

There's an organizational chart and -- we have now been fortunate enough to hire the additional manpower. We have taken the city and put it into the six drainage basins. There are several things on

this map right here, that we'll cover as we go. If you go in your board packages and start from the front, we'll walk you through everything you need.

On your organization chart the city is divided up into six drainage basins. We were able to hire one engineering design type person and one water quality person to work each of those basins. This has enabled us to do a lot of marvelous things. Our response time is down to just one to two days, instead of weeks and months.

We also have given each of them the responsibility to organize the work within their area. We will cover some of that later when we talk about how we've been spending our storm water fee over the last several years.

The sheet behind the organizational chart gives you a description of each of those basins and it gives you the names of the pairs that cover the areas. You also have a small map that also is a small version of this large one.

We had several purposes for setting up the organization like this. We have an annual permit that we have to comply with each year and send to the State. We organized ourselves in a way that everything we do is just helping us track those

records and achieve those objectives and those requirements in our annual permit. This is just making us a better and stronger program. These people are learning a lot of interdependence on each other and are doing a superb job. Most of the people in this audience are Storm Water people. As we go through, you're going to hear presentations by all of those people.

We have a Best Management Manual that was written in 1993. It is now a bit obsolete.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Let the record show that Evelyn Lovelady just came in.

BY MS. PUTNAM:

We have a Best Management Practice that covers our construction work and tells them how to do things in order to keep from tracking out in the street, silt running into the drains, and just general good practices of good housekeeping. We are in the process of re-writing that. We had a review earlier today. We're going to do something really great with this thing. We're trying to put out one manual for construction that will cover all the cities within Hamilton County and Hamilton County. We will all be operating out of one manual, so as people go from place to place they only have one

thing to deal with.

We are also working on writing a Best

Management Manual for the industrial side of the

business because we're required to do industrial

inspections. We have found that they are doing a

superb job. They are trying in most all the

industries to have good behavior so what we're trying

to do is help write a B.M.P. for that area to make

that a little bit consistent and assist them.

The next item that we have on our agenda is something that, apparently the city and the county have been working on quite some time, R.P.A.

That is developing a Landscape Ordinance for the City of Chattanooga. There's a lot of benefits to this.

It was adopted into R.P.A. and then it was eventually moved into Storm Water. I have asked Carol Sivley, who has been an employee of R.P.A. for a while and then came to Storm Water on July 1st, to give you a background and a little bit of an update on the Landscape Ordinance and how it affects Storm Water. You have a flyer in front of you that she'll talk about.

BY MS. SIVLEY:

You've got a handout that looks something like this. I've marked mine up a lit bit. I'm here

today to give you a brief overview of the Landscape Ordinance and how that helps Storm Water Management achieve its water quality goals set out in its permit.

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The purpose of this ordinance is on this page here. This is drawn directly from the ordinance language. All of the items on this page don't necessarily pertain to Storm Water. They're all important, but mainly the ones that go with Storm Water are: No. 1, improving water quality. the most important part of the Landscape Ordinance is how it affects the Storm Water Management Program. Also, reducing storm water run-off and providing relief from heat, glare, dust and debris. transition between incompatible uses is also an important part of how the Landscape Ordinance helps with Storm Water. That is one of the items that I'll talk about a little bit later on to explain how that's important, along with the others.

There are activities that trigger the ordinance. You have to comply with the Landscape Ordinance by complying with Storm Water Management Ordinance on our Land Disturbing permit. It was added to the Land Disturbance permit September 1 of 1998. Whenever people bring plans for any new

development, public or private, any expansions on building or parking lots, they have to have those plans come through Storm Water. We review them and make sure that they are in compliance with Storm Water and also the Landscape Ordinance. There are some exemptions that don't have to comply with that and that's detached single family housing and also attached housing that's fewer than four units.

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The Storm Water Ordinance short course on how to comply was added to the erosion class this past year so I was able to give a presentation to the contractors, the engineers, and other interested folks who need to learn about how to apply the Landscape Ordinance. That was added to the erosion class this past year. I was able to give a presentation there to help educate the public on how you go about using the Landscape Ordinance to be in compliance.

The screening requirements that are shown on this page -- this is an example of two different types of zoning in the city. One is a low-impact usage which is like R-1, single family housing; then an R-T/Z zone, which is something like a townhome development. Our screening requirements, as called out in the Landscape Ordinance are actually developed

on a matrix. You can look to see if you're in a commercial zone and you're building up next to a residential zone, how much screening is actually required between the two to provide a buffer so that we do give that transition between incompatible land uses and so that any new development will not impact a lesser intensive area as greatly.

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The last area that I want to talk about is one of the ones that is most pertinent to the Storm Water permit. Its goals are water quality. That is, that the Landscape Ordinance actually gives people an incentive to develop along streams and leaving barrier areas or buffer areas on either side, that will keep any development from destroying and impacting those stream channels. In these buffer areas, on either side, there is a calculation that you use for the actual width of the stream and it's up to three times the width is what the buffer can be. So that's what the 20 and the 60 refer to here.

In order to be eligible for a possibility of up to a 25 percent reduction in your storm water fee, we're encouraging people to develop with this in mind: Leave those natural buffer areas along the side, you cannot remove any vegetation, except non-native species, you can do no filling or cutting

in these areas, you can do no storage or any equipment be parked there, and there can also be no impervious surfaces installed in these areas. What that does to help ensure the health of this storm water conveyance here is that it will help stabilize the channel because it will promote a stable channel with no silting or erosion along the banks because it's been cleared all the way to the banks or changed. Also, this landscape material that's along here will help to filter out oils and garbage -- I mean, oils and grease that might be there. Actually, the water flowing through the grassy areas and the vegetation areas will actually help remove some of that before it gets to the stream.

One of the most important aspects of this, which Doug will talk about a little bit later on in his presentation, is that it helps cool the water. When you cool the water in here it helps facilitate the breakdown of plant materials and things that provide nutrients for the little bugs in the water. When you've got good bug life in your stream, as Doug tells me, you've got a healthy stream.

In conclusion, I just wanted to say that this first year of the Landscape Ordinance I've been working closely with the Storm Water department, the

whole time. My office has been in one area but I've 1 2 been spending most of my days in the Storm Water 3 office and it's been a pleasure to work with this 4 group of people. I'm happy to be a part of the team. 5 Already, I think we can see the benefits. Even though this Landscape Ordinance is in its 6 7 infancy, already we can see the benefits of the 8 Landscape Ordinance. Every time we have a contractor 9 come in and we explain to him, here is the reason 10 why, here are some of the benefits, and here are some programs that we can offer you, I think it helps 11 12 promote what the goals are for the Storm Water 13 Management. I'll take any questions if anybody has 14 any questions. 15 MR. WILLIAMS: What kind of bugs? 16 Everybody smiled at you when you said it. I just 17 wanted to know. 18 MS. SIVLEY: He's the bug quy. He has a 19 great big long name for it. I call them bugs. 2.0 MR. POE: I just have a question. I made 2.1 sure I was at the last meeting. What is the relationship between this Board and this Ordinance? 22 23 MS. SIVLEY: The Landscape Ordinance? 24 MR. POE: Yes. 25 MS. SIVLEY: It's called out in the

Landscape Ordinance that your actual permission is on the Land Disturbing permit. The Land Disturbing permit is a Storm Water permit. You have to get that permit from Storm Water to do any kind of filling or cutting or demolition, new construction or renovations.

MS. PUTNAM: This ordinance was brought into the zoning though; was it not?

MR. POE: It says it goes to the Zoning Board.

MS. SIVLEY: Yes, it does. For instance, if someone feels they don't have need to comply with the Landscape Ordinance all around, the way the formulas work out that they're supposed to comply, then they have the opportunity to go to the Zoning Board of Variance and seek a variance for that. We have had several people go to the Board in the last little bit. I don't think any variances have been granted, except maybe this last one. The ones that have been granted are ones that we have supported because it made sense in their situation. Sometimes it's because their site is so small. Sometimes because they just don't want to comply.

MR. POE: This Board won't hear that?

MS. SIVLEY: Not for the Landscape

Ordinance. It will be heard in the Zoning Board of Variance.

MS. PUTNAM: Next, we'll have Tim McDonald, who will give you an overview of our four main education programs we have going on.

BY MR. MCDONALD:

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Thanks, Carol. As Carol said, I'm Tim McDonald. I'm going to touch briefly on our education and public awareness program.

We have as part of our permit -- our permit as we discussed, covers everything we do at Storm Water. We have the requirement to have a public education and information and involvement practices as an integral part of the Storm Water program. What we want to do is educate the public. We want to get them involved in the structured pollution prevention, conservation and clean-up activities that we're in and get them working together with us so that the overall end result is hopefully improved behavior on everybody's part and clear water.

We have about four dimensions, four or five dimensions to our education program. The first is that we offer a four-hour erosion control school.

Doug Fritz from Storm Water teaches that typically.

We invite land developers, contractors, industrial

owners, people from other agencies or the city
agencies, a number of the public works people who
come, people from the Tennessee Department of
Transportation have come. We provide a certificate
and small green card to carry as evidence of that
certification at the end of the course. What we
cover in the course are the principles of erosion
control and conservation that we developed in our
Best Mangement Practices Manual and that we have
taken from the International Erosion Control
Association, which is the professional association
that certifies people in managing erosion. Most
people are not aware of that association, but Doug
does belong and we do subscribe to their information.

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The second part of our program -- also, we have an eight-hour seminar that we offer over at typically Chattanooga State on development and regulations from the Storm Water perspective. We have a multiple agenda there with different speakers who present information to the participants over there.

The second aspect is our schools program.

Each of you has a green packet in front of you that has information that we take to the principals and teachers at our fourth grades in the public,

parochial, and private schools that are in the city limits. We structure it for the fouth grade level.

In your folder, you will find the handouts that we provide the public. You will find an overview of the lesson plan, a C.C.R. coloring book, which I understand made its way all the way to Michigan. There are additional coloring books if anybody's interested in them on the other side of the room.

We took our curriculum and what we do is we begin by teaching some vocabulary to the students.

We discuss our watersheds. We have the students participate in an interactive program. We have a mock storm drain. We have them talk about rainfall and run-off and so forth. We have the students to put various pollutants in the storm drain, follow that by some rainwater, then at the end of the presentation we compare clean water to polluted storm water and then from that go on to explain that storm water pollution ultimately leads to problems with our clean water, including our drinking water.

We took the curriculum and matched it to the benchmarks that the Hamilton County School System has developed for the fourth grade, including a brief discussion of the scientific method. We are fitting

it to the curriculum the public school has.

At this point we plan for presentations in 27 of the local schools. We take the packets to the principal and fourth grade teachers. We set up the appointment with them to come and do the presentation. Typically, most of these are in the fall. We schedule according to when they want us to come. We'll have approximately 75 to 100 fourth grade students. That's an average, so we are probably going to present the material to at least 2,000, probably close to 2,400 or 2,500 students this year. We're real excited about that.

That leads us to our web page information. You have a copy of our web page in your packets or actually it's a separate handout. Our web page is part of the city's web site and it's under the public works page. It's a part of the engineering storm water section. In the web page, as you see from your copies, we list points of contact for the various situations you may need to contact Storm Water about. We have a brief discussion of program areas and we offer the C.C.R. coloring book to be downloaded if someone wants to do that for children to use as a good tool. Those are on the web page and we encourage you to look at that. We do update that

monthly. We haven't done anything with it in October. After the board meeting is over, I guess there are some things we need to change for that.

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The fourth aspect of our education program is our involvement and participation with the Chattanooga Environmental Education Alliance. of you may be familiar with that. That's a local coalition of agencies, organizations in Chattanooga who have the mission of coordinating education and providing increased opportunities to educate the public about environmental issues that affect the community. Other city agencies participate. City wide services does, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation participates, Scenic City's Beautiful Commission participates, the university sends a representative, the local schools send representatives. We meet with them monthly. We participate in the Earth Day event, usually with an interactive display, like we've done with the schools, then participate in different things that they have going on during the year.

We have a story book also that is up here for the board members to look at. That has photos of how things work, how things are better. We can take that to various presentations that we do to provide a

good visual tool for explaining what we've done on educating the public on what we've done over the past year, past two years, and so fourth.

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Any questions that I can answer?

MR. SHAW: Did we make the coloring book here in Chattanooga?

MR. MCDONALD: Yes, sir. We did.

MR. SHAW: It was somebody's brainchild here and then Michigan stole it?

MS. PUTNAM: No. We have an artist, Ken Whitaker, that was on contract with us that helped us. He came into our office several times and spent time with everybody in our office to see what they do. He has a page in there for everybody that works in Storm Water and what they do. So what you see is a day in the life of a Storm Water person. It was fun. It was fun to have him come around. We named the pages according to who's who in there.

On each page, when you open it up on the bottom of the page, if you want information on environmental issues, it has Doug's telephone number. If you need any information on brush and trash pick-up, it has city yards's phone number. Each page on the bottom of it, has the reference telephone number and how to get the assistance on that

information. We enclosed the recycling because that's a very important issue for us.

MR. SHAW: I didn't know I could take my used battery that I've had for a year now and go to the recycling.

MS. PUTNAM: Success.

MR. MCDONALD: Any other questions that I can answer for you?

BY MS. PUTNAM:

We're going to come to the money part now. Storm Water's been collecting the fee for six years. We wanted to look back and see where have we spent the money over those years. What we've done is we've made our dot map up here and we're going to have different people come up to tell you what the different color dots mean and what we've gotten for our money and what we need to look forward to and maybe anticipate more expense.

We have an identification marker up in the front. The red is spills and emergency responses.

The blue is water quality from the streams and U.T.C. sampling. The blue is completed construction projects. The yellow are some of the ones we feel are a little more urgent but they're on here. The black we will cover at the very end of the meeting.

Those are people who have been exempted from the fee. We'll discuss that at the end of meeting.

To open up our discussion on the money we have spent, we'll start on the environmental. Doug will come up and talk about spills, emergency responses, and the green dots with the water quality sampling. This is Doug Fritz, our Water Quality Supervisor.

BY MR. FRITZ:

We mentioned several times this permit that we follow and go by. Does everybody still have their copy or do we need to mail a copy to any of you? If you want a copy of the permits so that you can see what we're charged with, just let us know and we can get it to you.

As Carol mentioned, we deal strictly with water quality and I'll concentrate on the red and the blue dots or the green dots -- excuse me. In the last two years we've contracted with U.T.C. to conduct a lot of our sampling. They have taken approximately 6,000 individual parameters that they have tested for. We could stay here all night and still not cover them all, so what I chose to do is just give you a broad overview using a couple of basic biological parameters.

They are listed in the handout that you went through. If you have any questions about anything, feel free to contact me, stop in the office, or anything like that. What I'm going to do is just give you an overview of what I put in there.

E.P.A. said, and I'll read it to you so I can quote it. "Where criteria for specific ambient impacts don't exist" -- what that means is non-point source pollution. That's really what we're dealing with inside the city. Whether you have a dog that's gone to the bathroom or you have a construction site or you have something leaking there, it all adds to impact on our system, on the system within the city limits. "Biological communities may be the only way, in the practical means for the evaluation". We can talk about any chemical parameter you want to talk about, but if you test the biological parameters it's going to come out here.

We chose specific watersheds. We didn't concentrate on the large streams, South Creek, Chickamauga Creek, North Chickamauga Creek, Lookout Creek. Our feeling was the majority of that water starts in another state or another city out in Hamilton County. There's not a whole lot we can do to improve water quality if it's already bad when it

comes in.

What we chose to concentrate on is our small or medium-sized streams, Mountain Creek, Nine-Mile Branch, Black Creek, Citico Creek, Mackey Branch and Friar's Branch and a lot of little tributaries down in the Chattanooga Creek area.

Every little green dot is where U.T.C. has sampled.

The first thing that we looked at, we looked at what is called -- Carol -- acquatic macroinvertebrates. Basically what that is, if a bug can live in water -- they sampled it, they identified it -- they said, would it be here if the water was good? Would it be here if the water was bad? What we have was a quarter of our streams or a quarter of the sites we looked at, rated poor in water quality. Sixty-seven percent of them rated fair or less.

Why do we look at bugs, you say? Bugs are a good short-term indicator of what the water quality is in the stream. If something comes through or there's a chemical comes through or the water goes dry, there's no water in the stream. The first thing that comes back after that is the bugs. That's a short-term thing. Again, a quarter of the population samples we looked at were poor.

The second thing that we looked at, we

looked at our fish populations. If you look at the fish population, you look at the long-term health of that stream. If it's a long-term health, the fish population is going to be there. It's going to be good because the stream is good in water quality. If it's not good in water quality, it's going to be poor.

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Our findings were -- we sampled twice a year. In the wet season, the wintertime, 48 percent of our streams that we sampled were poor, 71 percent of the streams were fair or less. When it came into the dry season into the summertime, 95 percent of our streams rated poor, and 100 percent rated fair or less.

There are several different reasons. In the summertime, again, if there's no canopy as the sun is beating down, the water temperature rises and the fish can't live. With the amount of impervious surface that we have in this city, we don't have a lot of water going back into the ground. It runs off very quickly. The water isn't there in the summertime.

The other thing that it does with this impervious surface that we're talking about is, as it runs off quicker it destabilizes the channels that we

have. What we're finding right now with U.T.C.'s data is I can tell you right now that right here, somebody is putting a thousand gallons of oil and we can't tell if it has any effect because the channels are so unstable, they don't have enough habitat to tell anything, there's so much sediment load in the bottoms of the streams, they're so much erosion in the banks, that there is so much habitat lost and so much extreme health problems due to just the sediment and the erosion. Oddly enough, that's the same thing that drainage deals with every day when we get an erosion complaint that somebody's losing property or somebody's flooding. It all relates back to this.

What we're going to do with this is, we are going to go back -- we have several sites that are instantaneous health improvements. For instance, we found a site up here on Nine-Mile Branch. To get a little technical, the dissolved oxygen, the amount of oxygen in the summertime or in the water for animals to live and breathe in, from this point down in the summertime, there is none. The reason for that is just upstream from it the cows are laying in the creek and doing their business in the creek. As that organic matter decomposes it robs all the oxygen.

What we intend to do in the next year

is go in and work with the Department of Agriculture,
Natural Resources Conservation Services, get the
money for grants, work with the land owners to get
the cows moved out of the creek.

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On another section, on Citico Creek the average temperature in the summertime is ten degrees Celsius hotter than any other stream in the city.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Why is that?

MR. FRITZ: There's no canopy. The place that we were sampling is a W.P.A. channel. It has fish in it. The average depth is two inches. The average width is 12 feet. There's no canopy at all. The city happens to own that land, so we can go in and put some trees in there relatively quickly. We've got some canopy so we've got something to cool the water down. That's where we're going to use a lot of this data. We're supposed to. The state permit does say that we're supposed to monitor, find out what the quality of our streams are, do long-term monitoring to see if we have improved water quality or if it doesn't help at all. By doing these things, I think we can effectively demonstrate that water quality is improved because the temperature went down.

I want to switch gears here a little bit

and talk to you about another study that we did with It was monitoring fecal coliform. One of the issues that is in the permit is we have to do a pilot study to determine the amount of sanitary sewage or the amount of sewage that's coming into the storm water system. The way we chose to do that was we chose a hundred sites across the city, as per the permit, with a lot of them concentrated in Chattanooga Creek. We took ten samples per year at each site and did a coliform test. Coliform is a bacteria. Fecal coliform is a good indicator that there's some sort of organic waste there, whether animal, dog, cat, human, elephant, it doesn't matter. It goes to the bathroom, fecal coliform is going to be present.

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What we've found is 51 percent of our streams qualify under state recreation standards to be posted against human contact. Fifty-one percent of our sites. If they average greater than 250 fecal coliform colonies per hundred milliliters, that's just if you put a scrape of it on a plate and there are 200 colonies and they're on there and it averages out for ten samples over a 30 day period, they can be posted against contact just like Chattanooga Creek is.

We're trying to work and see what causes that. Is it private lines? We're finding a lot of problems with private connector lines to the main sewer. Is it that everybody has their pets right at the channel? Is it our sewer lines? Is there something we can find that we can help Moccasin Bend improve their sanitary sewer lines?

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Finally, the last thing I want to talk about is the little red dots. If nothing else is exciting, this is kind of our stress break although it's not really a stress break because you're really working hard. This is spill response when we go out with the fire department or we go out with the Hamilton County E.M.S. This is for any chemical release that they merit we need to come out there.

Three years ago, when they started bringing us along we had thirty-something. Last year we had forty-something. This year we're already almost up to 70. We wear pagers. There's two pagers in the department. Twenty-four hours, seven days a week. We go out there and assist HAZ-MAT in any way that they request us to do, whether it's tracking down where's it going or our recommendations for cleaning it up. We're at their mercy.

You can see most of them are concentrated

along -- it's kind of hard to see, but along the major interstate routes. We're finding that the majority of our releases are tractor-trailers, where the cross-over valve or the diesel tank has sprung a leak. At the same time, we've had industrial fires, we've had manufacturers who have dropped drums, we've had railroad cars de-rail. That's just part of our business that we do in water quality.

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I could go on all night. Do you have any questions over anything that you looked at or anything that I've said?

MR. WILLIAMS: Doug, how does our streams rank with other cities? Are you ranking these streams with natural areas like Montana or --

MR. FRITZ: Actually, the way that we set it up and that U.T.C.'s doing it, that can be done. You can say this fair rating is equivalent with this fair rating. We have taken a reference site outside the city limits. We're preparing for that. I don't have the data yet, I just used these because they're inside the city. I believe that as these evolve there are some cities across the country that the state has just said, you just do biological monitoring. We're going to be able to tell how effective your programs are if your populations are

healthy. I haven't looked at that data. We're just starting to get the data pulled together that U.T.C. has done. We wanted a good statistical set of data before we said this is in terrible shape or this is in terrible shape. You can pick a point one place and you can say this is great or it's bad. We wanted to make sure that we have that same point and now we can look at other ones.

MS. PUTNAM: Thank you, Doug. The next area I want to talk about is spending money. Jack, you may have to help me and give me some contributions on what Moccasin Bend is doing.

MR. MARCELLIS: Okay.

MS. PUTNAM: They're helping us on some of the sliplines and things. I don't know that I have all the areas. We have a list of what is -- it says regulated chambers from the CSO. There's a federal regulation that by July 31st of next year --

MR. MARCELLIS: It's July 1 of the year 2000, that we'll have to control the combined sewer overflow. Combined sewers are -- back the turn of the century as an inexpensive way of putting in the structure, we put storm water and sanitary sewer in the same line. In one of these areas, one in particular, the Central Avenue, Adams, which is on

your list, which is about 35 percent of our downtown area, we're trying to collect and store about seven million gallons of water and keep it from flowing into Chattanooga Creek. Right now we have about 60 overflows a year. That will have some sewer storm water going into Chattanooga Creek. At the end of this -- by about the end of the year this facility will be finished. We'll be able to reduce those to only four a year from about 60 and more than three of those four, three and a fraction will be treated to what we refer to as "primary treatment". All of the solids will be removed and not go into the creek. There will be some liquid water that goes in there.

On one of your sheets, there are 18 different locations. We're solving them by separating the sewer water out of the combination separate sewer lines on two of those facilities. The others are being combined in various manners and we'll have eight facilities in which we will store water to keep it from going into various creeks or into the Tennessee River and then send them to Moccasin Bend.

As a matter of fact, we're increasing and spending 30 million dollars at Moccasin Bend so we can treat this added water that's coming. We're

adding the ability to treat an extra 80 million gallons a day at Moccasin Bend, so as we will have a much cleaner environment. We're also spending about 44 million in these structures that we're building to hold this water and then dissipated at a lower rate to Moccasin Bend after the storm has ended.

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The oldest and the second biggest one is right in the middle of Ross's Landing, about 3.7 million gallons. It's been there since just before the Aquarium has opened. Here we have 100,000 people a day during Riverbend and nobody knows what's right below them. There's no odor. There's no smell. There's nothing to be concerned about as we store this combination sewer water and then send it to Moccasin Bend for treatment.

MR. SHAW: Is one of those facilities behind Howard High School? Is that what's being built there?

MR. MARCELLIS: That's the largest one that handles about 35 percent of our downtown area right through here (Indicating). It will hold up to seven million gallons of water. That's what I was saying. We normally see about 60 overflows a year. This last weekend when we got three inches of rain -- I don't know this as a fact but I'm sure we had an overflow

into the Chattanooga Creek. That is the one we're anticipating be finished and operating by the end of the year on that one.

We have that contract underway. We have a contract near Citico Creek. If you drive Riverside Drive, just upstream from the Tennessee-American Water, we have another hole in the ground being built to hold almost two million gallons of water there. We have one at 27th Street, at Williams Street just east of Broad Street being under construction. We have one going out for bid right now that will be at the end of M.L. King, right at the Tennessee River. We've got two more under design and we'll have everything accomplished hopefully by that July 1st, year 2000 date.

Any other questions on our combined sewer?

I didn't quite know I was going to be part of this

but I can discuss it, obviously.

MS. PUTNAM: Up to this point, Storm Water has funded --

MR. MARCELLIS: Up to this point, Storm Water has funded 50 percent of our CSO construction and the sanitary sewer has funded 50 percent also. We're depleting a lot of our fee dollars because of that. We do want to continue the process of Storm

Water not only for quality but also for quantity. We have reduced that down to 25 percent of the CSO's being funded by the storm water fees and then 75 percent will be funded by sanitary sewer funds. That will extend and guarantee some extra dollars for Storm Water projects in the next few years. Actually that shifts literally about five million dollars of Storm Water money or CSO money into Storm Water and will allow five more million dollars to stay in Storm Water and the sewer will pick that cost up.

Any other questions? They are good questions. Thank you.

BY MS. PUTNAM:

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I'm going to move into the Storm Water projects he was mentioning. On this map, I'll try to identify these. Our letters are real small. They work real good if you are standing over here.

You have preventative maintenance, preventative maintenance here and down here (Indicating). Those are areas that the program started. The purpose of those is to go in and we start on one end of the basin and we take our big vacuum trucks and they go up and down every street and clean every driveway tile, every catch basin, every pipe. They clean everything they

find all the way through that designated area that we have selected. We have assigned one of our drainage people that stay right with that crew all the way through it. We take those areas and we pick out most of the work that is in the city anyway that needs to be corrected; collapsed pipes, failed systems, those types of things. They spend time in each of those sections. It sounds like a lot when you first tell somebody you get to go and you have three months to get as much done as you can.

When you start into the last thing, there's a lot to do. On an ordinary day, we get men that will take those calls. How we were selected was, we had the G.I.S. system and we put the dots on maps of where all the complaints were and you back up here and you say, where are the most dots that you see? Where do you go first? It's not as fast as we had hoped to move. We learned several things on how to assist the city yards. We're right now finishing up out here on Highway 58, Jersey Pike, Bonny Oaks area. We've got tremendous support with this program.

What we will do is our drainage designers will sit down with the City Council, show the council person what we will be doing on there. We usually get 30 to 40 work orders completed. It has been a

process for us. We just need to work a little faster.

You have that in your package. It's the Storm Water contract that we have out for bid. We have gotten a lot of work done. We have gotten a lot of excellent work done. The packages and the way we deliver and put it out for bid just gets better and better and better. We put out some contracts last year, managed them a little differently, stayed a little closer to the contractor, both those contractors finished their jobs on time and with the million plus dollars they had about \$100,000 left over in their contract because the contracts were unit price and we only paid for the work they did. At the end of it, we had \$100,000 and we were able to go fix some urgent problems that came up that we weren't aware of. That was very nice.

American Manufacturers had a terrible drainage problem that had totally collapsed. Their timing was superb and in about two weeks we were out there fixing their problem. That was only because of how well the contracts were managed, how well the contractors worked with us, and that we only paid for the work they actually performed. We're learning as we go along.

Any questions on our construction work? We have one other way -- if someone calls in and a catch basin has collapsed or we have a road hazard or a pedestrian hazard, we have our final resource. Wе used to call it the top ten list but that top ten list is up to about a top 50 list. We meet weekly with the city yards people and we take down the urgent requests. We have the avenue to handle it. We have the avenue to get to those people. have to do in Storm Water -- when I came into Storm Water, city yards had 1,200 work orders down there for them to complete. When we looked at the numbers they could complete six per month. If you divide 6 into 1,200 they had more than a lifetime worth of work down there.

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We pulled all of that work back. We sorted it back out by need. We sorted it by zip code. So far this year, they have done over 300 jobs. It was just a matter of organizing their work so that when they went to one part of town they could pick up and do six or eight jobs instead of one on one side of town and one on another. They spend a lot more time on the jobs and not so much traveling. Also, they don't have 1,200 to pick from to say, do I get the middle of the stack or the top of the stack? That's

been very helpful.

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Any questions on how we're doing contract works or any constructive criticism? We take that pretty well.

The next part of the agenda and we're going to ask for comments at this point, before we get into the reviews.

MR. SHAW: I'm very impressed with your work. I've even seen a lot of it by my house. I saw that down behind Howard High School. I'm pretty impressed with all of it. I want to ask you this, when this lady was talking about the creeks and you don't clear and cut in that area, that's all a voluntary thing; isn't it? They just get a discount if they do that?

MS. PUTNAM: That's correct.

MR. SHAW: The first thing I thought of is the brush pit. Are we our own enemy? The city with the burn pit behind the police department just right near the creek?

MS. PUTNAM: We had to clean up some of our own behavior.

MR. SHAW: We're doing that?

MS. PUTNAM: Yes, we are. We're looking at the vacuum truck where it used to dump was close to

the creek. We're in the process of almost finishing up there. We've done the same at city yards. They've done wonderful things down there. We have to concentrate on maintenance. Maintenance is always the key.

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CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: I guess I've got a question. I may need to ask Jack here. I think all of us have read in the paper some information about possible reductions of sewer fees. What impact, if any, will that have on Storm Water Management?

MR. MARCELLIS: It shouldn't have any impact on Storm Water Management. The extra dollars that we talked about shifting because of the CSO's will probably come out of the fund balance and the reduction is just going to come out of mostly --well, only part out of it is residential. We're trying hard to see if we can't extend that and see if we can't get into some commercial and industrial quotes, too. We're talking about the block that everyone pays, so there probably will be some savings in everyone's bills that way. It has nothing to do with Storm Water. They're two different funds and two different activities. The only reason we combined the combined sewer overflow facilities is because they're combined as both sewer and storm

water.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Well, that's a reasonable question then.

MR. MARCELLIS: That's the only thing.
We'll have money to pick up that cost that we talked about.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Other questions from the Board? The other agenda items -- Carol, are you prepared today to go forward with those?

MS. PUTNAM: Yes, I am.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: I suppose that if we're going to have the Storm Water group present the problem or the issue and then give your side of the thing and then take some testimony from the people who have the problems.

MS. PUTNAM: I have five sets of drawings here. Three of them, we would like to approve. We recommend approval from the Storm Water Management. One of them, we feel we're not quite ready. We would just like to give the Board an awareness that this will be coming up at the next board meeting. One, we don't give a full recommendation. I had asked Mike Price to come and bring -- to let him present his side of the need for this variance.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Okay.

MS. PUTNAM: All of these are variances. The reason for the variance is because in the ordinance our requirement is that they have to figure what their storm water run-off would be for a 25 year pre-development run-off rate. Their post-development rate cannot exceed that. They're supposed to build a detention pond or some means of retaining that water and releasing it at a slower rate so that you do not impact the people downstream.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: The reason I ask is, if the Board is going to be asked to make a decision and vote on whether to support the recommendation or to support the other side, then I suppose it would be in order to have a swearing in here if you or whoever else is going to present that testimony. The lawyer is not here to help us. I think that's what we ought to do.

MS. PUTNAM: If we'd like to do the one that we're not sure about last and wait for Mike McMahan to come back in the room?

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: I don't object. I just wanted to ask Mike if it was appropriate for us to swear these other folks if the Board is going to be expected to vote one way or the other on this issue. I think that's what we need to do.

MR. POE: It's my understanding if the
Board is expected to vote, we need to swear them in.
(Whereupon, Mr. McMahan re-entered the
meeting.)
CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Counselor, do we need
to swear in any of these people here that are going
to give testimony?
MR. MCMAHAN: Let the court reporter do it.
She's duly qualified to do so.
CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Would you do that,
please?
(Whereupon, all potential witnesses,
including George Evans and Mike Price, were sworn in.)
CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: I guess, for the
record, you'll identify those in the testimony.
BY MS. PUTNAM:
We have I will cover the sites that we
support for approval. This is Heritage Auto Outlet.
This development is a rather small site and what
you'll see is where the proposed building is going.
They will remove some existing curb. It's a minimal
amount. The amount of increase is very, very small.
The impact, we feel, would be insignificant. The
trade-out of those small places for creating a
detention pond, the pond would be very small.

1 MR. WILLIAMS: Where is the detention? 2 MS. PUTNAM: This site was constructed 3 prior to any of the Storm Water requirements so all they were doing was modifying and putting in a new 4 5 building on an old site. There was no pre-existing requirement for storm water run-off. These are the 6 7 two small grass areas they were removing in order to construct the new structure. This is Heritage Auto 8 9 Outlet at 6030 Shallowford Road. 10 MR. SHAW: You recommend approval? 11 MS. PUTNAM: We recommend approval. We 12 think this is very minor and insignificant. It's 13 less than --14 CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Any questions? 15 MR. POE: I just have a question about what 16 "minor" means. If you get like an inch of rain --17 MS. PUTNAM: The increase is less than one 18 cubic --19 MR. PRICE: Less than half a cubic foot per 2.0 You could basically take a pail out there and fill it up two or three times and that's about 21 22 the difference. 23 MS. PUTNAM: When we look at where so many 24 of these detention ponds are in the city and in some 25 of these one acre and less, we really have to look to

1 see if it's necessary. This is one that, this amount of change we did not feel was a major amount. 2 3 CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: What's the pleasure of the Board? 4 5 MR. POE: I have a question. Is it the staff's recommendation that it would not cause any 6 additional flooding by this change? 7 8 MS. PUTNAM: That's correct. 9 MR. SHAW: I make a motion to accept it. 10 CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Okay, we have a motion 11 to accept. 12 MR. POE: Second. 13 CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: And a second. All in 14 favor say, aye. Motion is passed. 15 MS. PUTNAM: The next one I have is Gene's 16 Food Mart. It's at 4901 Bonny Oaks Drive. This is a 17 business that has existed and has grown and developed. It is also not a large tract. The 18 19 acreage on this Mike is --.20 MR. PRICE: The acreage is .95 acres. 21 MS. PUTNAM: If you look on the second 22 page, I believe is the conditions, the current conditions. The shaded area is the green area. 23 This 24 is the same owner as his own piece of property. 25 business has improved and he's increasing the size of the structure. We've checked the drainage complaints in the area. We have minimal. This will also be about one cubic foot of -- per second of drainage increase --

MR. PRICE: For the 25 years, it's about seven gallons a second increase over that 25 years.

MS. PUTNAM: We recommend an approval on this one. It's similar to the previous one.

MR. SHAW: I make a motion we accept it.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: We've got a motion to

approve. Do I hear a second?

MS. JAMES: Second.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: All in favor say, aye. This motion is approved.

MS. PUTNAM: This is East Tennessee

Grading, 4325 A Jersey Pike. This is one we're

bringing up strictly for information. The maps that

we have been supplied only show the road. Storm

Water Management does not review road building. We

only do lots and development. In the future, they

will be bringing this back because this property will

be subdivided. There's a large wetland in the back.

This is only to let you be aware that the next time

you meet, this will probably come with several

partials on it and whether they want to use the

wetland for the detention area and that will also allow us more time to ensure the wetland is adequate to do that or if the detention will be needed.

Whichever way it's needed, water quality will be a very critical issue with the wetland there. This one we will defer to the next meeting. That's information only.

Mike, I'm going to do one more and then we'll come back to you. I don't have multiple copies of this. Mr. Evans is here. He is building a -- you'll have to help me. I want to say a thrift shop?

MR. EVANS: That's fine.

MS. PUTNAM: He is constructing a thrift shop on an extremely small personal property. We have -- I don't know if I have enough drawings for all of this. What we have agreed to with Mr. Evans is where we get the benefit of the Landscape Ordinance, that is, if he will do the full compliance with the landscaping, if he will comply with the landscape requirements, we feel for the small personal property -- this is over near Howard High School -- that this drainage would go into the system and be into the creek quickly and there is not a purpose for him to have detention. It will not assist in reducing any possible drainage problems or

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1	flooding in his area. The key is he's worked with
2	Carol quite a bit to come up with which plants he
3	will plant to give the proper screening because he is
4	commercial next to a residential area. We agree that
5	because there's no drainage problems in the area it
6	will quickly get to the creek and be out of the way.
7	He does not need to construct a detention pond.
8	MR. SHAW: I make a motion we approve.
9	CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: We've got a motion to
10	approve.
11	MR. POE: Second
12	CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: All in favor, say, aye.
13	Motion passed.
14	MS. PUTNAM: Those I need to re-collect so
15	I can give back.
16	MR. SHAW: He can't back out and not make
17	the changes on it; can he?
18	MS. PUTNAM: No, he can't. He knows us too
19	well. He's spent a lot of time with us.
20	MR. EVANS: Yeah. I need to bring my
21	suitcase.
22	MR. SHAW: I apologize. I've got to leave
23	right now.
24	BY MS. PUTNAM:
25	The final one is the one that we'll need

proposed expansion of Tuftco Corporation at 2318

South Holtzclaw Avenue. The reason I've asked Mike to present this is in our meeting with him of meeting back and forth, he brought us a second proposal that showed that he could put detention and he could meet our requirements. Because he could do that, I have asked him to come and explain his hardship. He brought us a plan to show he could comply so I will let him explain that for you.

BY MR. PRICE:

Basically, I've got a little handout here. I'll give you more, since you don't have enough paper. What you see here is about 1,260 square feet that's being proposed on this particular development. What you don't see is that on the overall picture this represents a small portion of 12.33 acres that the owner has. We're looking at a thousand square feet of 12.33 acres. What we're indicating is, if we don't do detention on this particular site, the net increase over the entire 12 acres, is again less than a cubic foot per second or eight gallons per second, over 12 acres. It's not that we can't do it, it just seems to be an undue hardship placed upon someone to put in a detention pond when the overall net increase

1 is going to be minimal or negligible. You really would not be able to see that. That was why we 2 requested that we be relieved from the requirement of 3 having to do detention. 4 5 CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Carol, would you agree with his assessment that the impact would be 6 7 negligible? 8 MS. PUTNAM: The impact is negligible just 9 as the others. They're very small. This particular 10 site drains into the interstate right-of-way and then on into a large wetland. 11 12 CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: When compared to cost, 13 the cost would exceed the benefits or not? 14 MS. PUTNAM: The cost to put the part in would probably, yes, exceed the benefits. 15 16 MR. POE: What would the cost of one this 17 size be? 18 MR. PRICE: A pond of this size, when you 19 add in the drainage structures, the grading 2 0 requirements and so forth, you're probably looking at

five or six thousand dollars, somewhere in there.

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MS. PUTNAM: Usually what we do in cases where we eliminate the need for the pond, we increase the need for water quality. They have to put some type of grass swale or something that will assist in

water quality so there may be a little bit on that.

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CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Is there a way to work that out to be satisfactory to you?

MR. PRICE: Yes, there is. The area drains into another existing parking lot where there is an additional drain that's in there. If I'm not mistaken, there's going to be an oil skimmer placed in there. There will be some benefit to water quality to offset this.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Is that satisfactory to Storm Water Management?

MS. PUTNAM: Yes.

MR. POE: I have a question, Carol. Do you guys track that kind of activity to make sure people just don't nickel and dime -- I'm not saying that you are -- nickel and dime their way in by a little here and a little there?

MS. PUTNAM: We have a concern of that which is why we're very happy to start bringing them to the Board because it gives us a very viable way to track things, so that you don't have a square mile and everybody's doing a half-acre tract. We've just started this. We don't want that to be a future problem. If we get lenient and then -- this is really a silly thing to do for a half-acre

1 development or a small change -- that it doesn't 2 mushroom or snowball. MR. PRICE: Typically, if someone brings a 3 4 half-acre or acre site to us and it's basically a 5 grass or a wooded area, you know right off-the-bat 6 you're going to be doing detention unless there's 7 just some really strange reason that would cause that not to occur. It's only generally when you have 8 existing conditions, such as all of these we brought 9 10 up, where you're adding onto an existing facility that --11 12 MS. PUTNAM: That's true. When we look at 13 people that have a parcel of property that has not 14 been developed, if they come in and tell us they 15 can't meet the detention then we try to convince them that they probably have the wrong piece of property. 16 17 CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: What's the pleasure of the Board? 18 19 MR. POE: I move that me accept it. 20 MS. JAMES: Second it. 21 CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: Motion to second it. 22 All in favor say, aye. Opposed, no. This motion is 23 approved. 24 MR. PRICE: Thank you.

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MS. PUTNAM: At this point, anybody that

would like to be dismissed is welcome to be dismissed. We are going to cover something quickly with Mike McMahan and then we'll cover the fees quickly.

MR. POE: I would like to say one thing. thought your staff put on an excellent presentation. You all did a lot of work and we do appreciate you. I did hear Councilman Crockett earlier talk to you and I would have to agree that a lot of times we don't get to see everything that you do. I can see that you're doing excellent work. I would just like to compliment you and your whole staff.

MS. PUTNAM: Thank you very much. Mike, if you'll give us a report.

BY MR. MCMAHAN:

I was asked to report on the case which was originally captioned Vandergriff versus The City and later became Rush versus The City. That case has been successfully concluded. The case went to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. I argued it, I think it was in June. We got a decision around mid-July. Then they filed for a re-hearing. That is, they asked the whole 15 or 16 judges to hear the case. They refused to do so.

The decision is very well-founded in law

you might say now. The Sixth Circuit didn't write a separate opinion. They said they thought Judge Collier did a fine job.

In the process, the lawyers for the other side did point out what I would have to candidly admit were a few glitches in our ordinance. Of course, we are working with the Storm Water department and probably some time before the end of the year we will come to you with some recommended changes to the Ordinance to try to fill in a few of the things that they talked about.

One of the big issues that they raised was that we don't have a good enough definition of what are the waters that we maintain. In other words, what are the facilities that we maintain? Carol is working off this map over here. That's sort of her baseline and she's going to develop or her staff is going to develop basically a map which will define all the waters, all the areas, so that there's not a question about whether or not this part drains straight to the river or not. Basically, we hope to tie that down very tight.

Now, there are a few parts there, which probably upon further reflection were improperly excluded and we may need to go back at some point and

make administrative corrections based on further studies. All in all, we are very pleased with the status of our Ordinance.

CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: We appreciate it. Thank you, sir.

BY MS. PUTNAM:

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We have two last issues. They are both to do with fees. If you look in your package, you have a single list that's all boxed in. It's in the very back. Just look at the -- probably the last three pages in there. The heading of this says,

"Unresolved Requests For Exemption Due To Non-Use Of City System". What the Storm Water people did was, the pairs that are in each of these basins, we gave them each of the requests that came in. They went and looked at that individual property to look at how the storm water ran and what system did it run through on its way to the Tennessee River.

As we did that, you will look under the column, the recommended column and it says denial or partial and the one that was approved we had already handled. You have two partials and the rest are denials. This will be the Storm Water Management recommendation back to these people. We have a letter drafted up that has asked them that if they

would like to set up a meeting, we will set up a meeting with these drainage designers to go over what the City has done downstream from them, what work we have done and try to process it through. If they still want to appeal it at the next board meeting, you will know that these individuals would like to come and appeal their requests.

Many of these are Quail Lane, which is in Red Bank. We're still back up in this area here.

We've done considerable work of removing beavers' dams, correcting pipe failures and many of those areas where we would discuss each area and what work we've done downstream. This is kind of a heads up but I think that with the work we've done and the conversations we've had, they should be able to see the work we've done.

each of these cases, you point out how the work that you have done now brings their property under the provisions of the ordinance, in that the storm water run-off now does go through a conveyance maintained by the City. I think that would probably minimize the number that would probably come forward, if you try to do that.

MS. PUTNAM: I think that's an excellent

idea. The last two sheets you have are much finer print and we only brought these, again, for information. These are people that have previously received full storm water fee exemptions that do not live on the Tennessee River. We're talking about these people back here (Indicating). These people out here (Indicating). The ones that are considerably distant.

What we would like to let the Board know we're going to do is, we're going to take each one of these one at a time, look at the location of their property. Where does the storm water go? How does it run to the river? What work have we done? When we meet with these people and talk to them and say, we've done this work here and we feel that times have changed, years have gone by. We have spent more and more at Storm Water. We are now doing the work that carries the storm water.

As we have worked, as you can see this down here, the Reflection Riding (Indicating). They are -- they have most of their property is wooded. The storm water fee for wooded or forested property is zero. We would like to look at some of these areas that are almost all forested and take them off of being exempt and charge them the zero storm water fee

that they should be charged, not an exemption.

Charge them zero because of their forested property.

What you have is, if the property is forested and you have somebody between them and the Tennessee River and you've done work in there, then you have something that's difficult. We would like to look at some of these areas that have been exempted.

I think that I'll introduce you to the individual Storm Water people that are here. you met, is over the water quality. Sue Marshall is our computer expert that makes all these printouts work and handles the storm water fee. Jim Higdon is one of our design engineers. He's the one that's managed the Highway 58 area. Gary Jackson is the supervisor over the drainage designers. Shamir Shenouda is our new registered engineer that we've just hired. He also works for Gary. Carol Sivley you met with the landscape. Ileana Speer is a relatively new employee and she's also one of the drainage design people. She's learning about Tiftonia, which is a fascinating place to handle drainage complaints.

BY CHAIRMAN CHILDERS:

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I would like to say a couple of things. I would like to thank Carol for the work she's done.

1	She's only been on the job about a year and we really
2	haven't had a chance to work with her that closely.
3	I think you can look at the quality of this work and
4	we certainly appreciate that. I also would like to
5	thank Mike for the successful resolution of this
6	legal case, especially since I was listed as the main
7	defendant.
8	MR. MCMAHAN: That was the biggest lift
9	I've ever had off my shoulders, I can tell you that.
10	We had at that point in time \$20,000,000 on the line.
11	CHAIRMAN CHILDERS: My wife also
12	appreciates you handling that satisfactory to keep me
13	out of jail. Thank you, sir.
14	Is there any other business that ought to
15	come before the group? I appreciate the Board being
16	here. Thank you so much. Our meeting is adjourned.
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18	END OF MEETING
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1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 STATE OF TENNESSEE: 3 COUNTY OF HAMILTON: 4 I, CHRISTINE M. MOORE, the officer before whom the foregoing meeting was taken, do hereby certify that the testimony heard was duly sworn by 5 6 That the testimony was taken by me in 7 machine shorthand and thereafter reduced to typewriting; that the said testimony is a true record 8 of the testimony given; 9 That I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to this action in 10 which this meeting was taken, and further that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel 11 employed by the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action; 12 That the said testimony has in no manner 13 been changed or altered since same was given, but that the same has remained under my supervision up to 14 the time of delivery. 15 In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of October, 1999. 16 17 CHRISTINE M. MOORE, Notary 18 Public in and for the State of Tennessee at Large. 19 My commission expires: November 22, 2000. .50 21 22 23 24 25